WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 2, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT BELFAST-THE MILITARY FIRE UPON THE MOB.

Decision of the Parnellites Colombia's Independence Day-More Salisbury Appointments - Irving, Miss Terry, and Her Daughter-Smallpox at the

place here last night and to-day. A band of music yesterday marched to meet a party of Protestant Sunday school children, who were returning from an excursion. crowd secompanying the band groaned at a number of Catholics who were assembled on Carrick hill. The latter replied with stones, and the others retaliated. Wild rumors spread throughout the city and a large mob of Orangemen soon gethered. The police tried to disperse the crowd, but their efforts were seless, and the Orangemen continued to

useless, and the Orangemen continued to increase.

The mob attacked and wrecked a large tavern owned by a Catholic named McKenna. The police frequently charged the mob, but were repulsed with stones. The rioters then wrecked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics. They inproted the pasement and fired volleys of stones at the police. The latter were finally ordered to fire tuckshot, and the command was promptly obeyed. A hoy named Knox, who was going on an errand, was shot dead. Many persons were wounded, some of them seriously. The riot had now reached such proportions that it was deemed nocessary to call out the military. The rioters were apparently awed by the appearance of the soldiers, and soon dispersed to their homes. The fighting was renewed, however, to-day, and the police were again compelled to fire upon the mob. Many of the rioters were wounded. Subsequently the mob wrecked several buildings, and the military were again summoned. Many policemen were badly cut by the missiles thrown at them by the rioters. Forty-six arrests have been made. The police and cavalry are patrolling the streets.

DECISION OF THE PARNELLITES. London, Aug. 1.—An exchange of views among the Parnellites has led to a decision to give the government time to prepare an Irish bill, but the Parnellites will demand a Irish bill, but the Parnellites will demand a measure for the suspension of evictions. Owing to the fall in prices numerous tenants in Ireland are in arrears and are unable to pay their rents. If the introduction of the Irish bill be postponed until spring the landlords will in all likelihood resort to wholesale evictions, unless restrained from doing so.

wholesale evictorial doing so.

Mr. Kitson's position as president of the liberal federation is menaced by his acceptance of a baronetey. Mr. Chamberlain and his followers are delighted at the situation. They ridicule the idea of a baronet being at the head of a democratic caucus.

SMALLPOX AT THE ISTHMUS.

SMALLPOX AT THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, July 24.—Smallpox has made its appearance in Colon, and there have been a few deaths. It was introduced by the teamer Atlas, from Kingston, Jamaica, Mr.Ward, the superintendent of the Panama railroad, who is also harbormaster, has, in the latter capacity, ordered quarantine of observation against Jamaica.

In Panama there have been one or two cases, but the city is healthier now than it has been for a long time, and of yellow fever there has not been a single case in forty days. The government has cabled to New York, Jamaica, and Guayaquil for a supply of vaccine matter, and on its receipt there will be a general resort to vaccination.

COLOMBIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

PANAMA, July 24.—The celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Colombia took place on the 20th instant. The festivities really commenced on the 19th and did not actually terminate until the 21st. There were electric lights, fireworks, a military review, illuminations, eloquent speeches, and bunting everywhere. On the pight of the 20th a ball was given at the International Club, at which the citte and beauty of the city attended. The governor of the department was present. The three days' celebration passed off in a most creditable and orderly manner.

AMERICANS GOING TO PERU. COLOMBIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

AMERICANS GOING TO PERU. PANAMA, July 24.—Mr. W. H. Cilley and a large staff of engineers arrived here from New York yesterday, and will proceed to Peru to-day to complete the great Oroyax railroad there and extend it to the remowned silver mines of Cerro de Pasco, for which project Mr. M. P. Grace has received a concession from the Peruvian government

MORE OF SALISURY'S APPOINTMENTS.
LONDON, Aug. 1.—The following appointments are officially announced: Secretary of state for Inc.s, Sir Richard Assbeton Cross; lord privy seal. Earl Cadogan; colonial secretary, Right Hon. Edward Stanhope; president of the board of trade, Right Hon. Edward Stanley; lord advocate, Right Hon. J. H. A. McDonald; solicitor general for Scotland, Mr. J. P. Bannerman-Robertson; master of the horse, Duke of Portland.

HILLED IN A PRIZE PIGHT. LONDON, Aug. 1.—A prize fight took place at Rhoudda, Wales, on Saturday between two well-known bruisers named Evans and James. Thirty-two rounds were fought, during which both combatants were frightfully punished. James was declared the winner, and Evans was carried from the ring unconecious, with blood flowing from a hundred cuts, and his face battered out of all semblance to a human visage. He was placed in a carriage and driven to his home, but died from his injuries before reaching there.

PAINTING OF GRN. MEAGUER UNVEILED. PAINTING OF GEN. MEAGHER UNVEILED.

WATERFORD, Aug. 1.—The unveiling of
the paining of Gen. Thomas Francis
Meagher by the mayor in the council
chamber here to-day was the occasion
of a great demonstration. An immense
procession, headed by the mayor and
the members of the city council, and
swelled by large delegations from Cork,
Idmerick, and other places, marched
through the principal strosts, across which
triumphal arches had been creeted. The
city was profusely decorated with fiags.
At the unveiling ceremonies addresses were
made by a number of nationalist members
of parliament and others.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Pants, Aug. I.—Elections took place to-day throughout France. The returns thus far received show the election of one hun-dred republican deputies and forty-six con-servatives. The republicans have gained nine seats and lost seven. M. Ferry and M. Goblet, minister of public instruction, have been re-elected. M. Maguier, editor of the Evencment, has defeated Emile Olivier.

DRVING, MISS TERRY, AND HER DAUGHTER LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Heary Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, the latter accompanied by her daughter, left Southampton to-day for New York on board the German Lloyd steamer Fulda. Mr. Irving Intends to insteamer Fulda. Mr. Irving the Ameri-dulge in a yachting trip along the Ameri-can Atlantic cosst, and will return to Loudon in about five weeks.

To Meet at Washington.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1—A meeting of representatives of the many fraternal beneficiary societies doing business in the United States and Canada has been called to convene in Washington, D. C., in October next. These sociaties represent many million doilars of insurance and a large manberahip, scattered through every state and serritory. The supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has taken the initiative step toward securing uniform logislation, the collection of social statistics, and other subjects affecting these societies.

ATLANJA, GA., Aug. 1 .-- It has been fully de

INSULT TO OUR FLAG.

Texas Intensely Excited and Demands Prompt Action by the President in Resentment of the Outrages Perpstrated by Mexico. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Aug. 1. - The

Democratic congressional convention, which assembled here yesterday, unautwhich assembled here yesterday, unautmously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, from recent occurrences in the republic of Mexico, it appears that American citizens residing and being there have suffered violence from the hands of officials and citizens of Mexico, and whereas we believe it to the duty of the American government to uphoid the flag and protect the rights of our citizens, in whatever lands or however humble they may be, from all acts of violence and outrage that may be perpetuated upon them, and to resent every insult to our flag by foreign movers, or to any of our citizens, whether native or adopted; therefore, let it Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States to take prompt action for the release of Cutting, now imprisoned in Mexico, and to demand from the Moxigan coverment the punishment of the murderers of the naturalized cilizon. Rasures, and full valuation and indemnity to be paid the fa full region and indemnity to be paid the fa full region and indemnity to be paid the fa full region and indemnity to be paid the fa full region and indemnity to be paid the fa full region and indemnity to be paid the fa full region and indemnity to be paid the fa full called the factors.

The Rasures outrage has produced intense excitement throughout Texas, and Gov. Ireland's telegram to Secretary Bayard is universally indorsed, and it is the general sentiment that, unless the federal government takes prompt and vigorous action to resent the tedignity. Texas ought to, and will, call Mexico to an account for her treatment of American citizons.

treatment of American citizens.

MEXICANS WART WAIL.

MONCLOVA, MEXICO, AUZ. I.—The Rasures case, at Piedras Negras, and Gov. Ireland's action are the only topics of conversation. The foreigners fear an outbreak on the part of the lower classes of Mexicans. A private dispatch states that Gen. Reyes, of Monterey, has forwarded six carloads of camons, rifles, and ammunition to the Chihuahuan frostler. Many families are preparing to leave for the Usited States. The Mexicans generally are in favor of war with either Texas or the United States or both if necessary.

CUTTING'S ANTECEDENTS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 1.—Shortly after

GUTTING'S ANTECEDENTS.

MILWAUKER, WIS., Aug. 1.—Shortly after the arrest of Editor A. L. Cutting 'at Paso del Norte it was stated that a former wife of his lived here. She was found last night in the person of Mrs. Everetts. The lady stated that Cutting hails from Clinton, Mich., where he became a typesetter. Twenty years ago after he had descried from the rebel army he came to Toledo, Ohio, where he married Miss Haskin. The union proved an unhappy one, he being a drunkard and a lazy goodfor-nothing. Not being desirous of supporting him, Miss Haskin showed him the door and he disappeared. Somewhere out west he procured a divorce and his wife afterward married happity.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. L.-The body Miss Bessie Merritt was recovered from the schooner yacht Sarah Craig at about noon to-day. The bodies of Mrs. Stevens, Miss Maurie F. Stevens, Miss Emma Merrit, Miss Maurie E. Rettew, Mrs. Cora E. Askin, and Mr. Ches-

F. Stevens, Miss Emma Merritt, Miss Maud
E. Rettew, Mrs. Cora E. Askin, and Mr. Chester Clark were taken to Philiadelphia this
morning. Mesars Hall, Jordan, and Bulkiny
accompanied the remains of their unfortunate
friends. The bodies were taken to Elizabeth
and were then transferred to a Philiadelphia
express train on the Fennsylvania railroad.

The schooner yacht Sarah Craig has been
raised and pumped out. She will be taken to
frooklyn to-night.

Philiadelphia, Ang. 1.—All the members of
the pleasure party which left this city on the
ill-fated yacht Sarah Craig, with the single
exception of Miss Bessic Merritt, whose body
has not yet reached this city, will sleep beneath their home roofs to-night, but six of
them are cold in death. The bodies of Mrs.
Slevens, her two daughters, Miss Mande and
Mrs Askin; Miss Emma Merritt, Miss Maude E.
Rettew, and Mr. Chester Clark, arrived from
Long Branch this afternoon accompanied by
Messer, Potter, Buckler, and Jordan, three of
the saved, and the sad party were
met at the depot by the renaining
surrivor, Mr. F. W. Hall, who came here last
night to make preparations for the transfer of
the bodies to their homes. A number of friends
of the victims were also at the station. The
surrivors hore many marks of dreadful experience. The body of Chester Clark was
considerably disfigured, and told plainly
of his frantic fight for life while in the cabin
below. Chester Clark, the telegraph operator,
was engaged to Mr. Fotter, one of the survivors of
the ill-starred pleasure party.

Bodies of Forty Victims Mutiliated.

Bodies of Forty Victims Mutilated. MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 1.-From Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, come reports that its fisher-men are suspected of having rifled the bodies of the forty victims lost in the Algoma disaster last fall, and that to avoid detection, they sunk the corpses far out in the leaves Milwanke to-morrow for Lake Superior, and will probably make a thorough investigation. The Canadian Facific steamship Algorian went ashore on the reefs at the essuers and of Isle Royal last fail, and about forty persons were drowned. Wreckers are now at work on the vessel, and though careful search has been made, no bodies have been recovered except one or two found pinned in the timbers and framework of the vessel. The theory that the islanders robbed and sunk the bodies is strengthened by the inding of mutilated ciothes and articles of value in their cabins. Such is the explanation advanced by the wreckers now at work on the vessel as the reason why the bodies have never been recovered.

Attempted to Destroy His Family. PHILADELPSITA, Aug. 1.—A special dispatel to the Times from New Bloomfield says : Jaco Kinert, a well-to-do farmer of Fishing Creek Einert, a well-to-do farmer of Fishing Creek valley, was this morning committed to the Ferry county prison on the charge of arson. By reason of his alleged brutal treatment, first kimert was compelled to leave her husband, and, with her three little children, resides in Maryrille. Her application for a decree of diverce is now in the courts, and an order was recently made allowing her \$75, with which to prosecute her suit. This sum her husband has frequently declared he would never pay. A night or two since Mrs. Einert was aroused from sleep by a deuse smoke pouring into her room. This came from a square box, in which a lighted candle had been placed to a blook of wood shavings saturated with coal oil. Its alleged that strong evidence has been secured pointing to Kinert as the author of the attempt to destroy his family.

Sunday at Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVS, Aug. 1.—The "holinets" meeting and the young people's meeting were largely attended to-day. Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached the anniversary sermon at the Auditorium this morning, and every seat in the building was filled. He took for his text the words: "It fell not, for it was not founded upon a rock."

The usual largely attended surf meeting with Bible reading and speeches, took place this evening. Col. Geo. W. Hatn, of Kentneky, this eveningsletivered; a temperance address, in which he contrasted what is spent for support of the Gospel with what is spent for support of the Gospel with what is spent for support of the Gospel with what is spent for supering the special point of the special communities under prohibition, and gave encouragement to temperance workers by his remarks upon the work done in the south and the system of compulsory education adopted by eighteen states.

A Heroine Drowned. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1.—A Butte, Mont., special to the *Pioneer Press* gives the particu-lars of the drowning of Miss Jane McArthur, lars of the drowning of Miss Jane McArthur, formerly of that city, in a heroic effort to save the lives of others. For a year past she has been conducting a cattle ranch on the upper sun river. With her old mother she was sneamned on the bank of the river, when Judge Armstrong, with his wife, daughter, sage 15, son, aged 12, and a sister, attempted to ford the river with a four horse team. The horses became unruly, ran into deep water, and spilled the family into the rapid current. None could swim. Miss McArthur, seeing the accident, phinged in and successfully saved son, daughter, and mother. Going back for the sister sine was stend in a death grip by the drowning woman, and both were lost. The bodies were recovered. Miss McArthur was highly esteemed.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Aug. I.-Capt. McMurray FORT WORTH, IEX., Aug. I.—Cap. McMurray and his company of rangers went through here last night for Comanche county, where a reign of terror exists. A gang of regulators has ordered thirty white tarmors to leave the county hesides ordering the negroes to go. It is said that this same gang was guility of the lynching at Sipe Springs some time ago. Capt. McMurrays says the situation in the county is very bad.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Ang. 1.—Major cosph Lyman has been renominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the ninth district of lows, and he will be elected,

BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

Also a Resume of Business Done and Left Undone This Session-Great Preponderance of the Latter Over the

"This will undoubtedly be the last week of Congress," said Mr. Allison, chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations, last night, in forecasting the work to be done at this session. "We can adjourn on Tuesday, if we are only to complete the appropriations," he continued, "and by Wednesday, in any event. It does not octhe appropriations will be done," Speaker Carlisle and Chairman Randall, of the House committee on appropriations,

are both of the opinion that the easton will not not extend beyond Thursday at the farthest, and may end on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Work in both houses will be confined to

Work in both houses will be confined to conference reports on the sundry civil, the deficiency, fortifications, and river and harbor bills when they are ready. Only the first-named bill is necessary before Congress adjourns. The other three bills can go over to the next session, but the impression prevails that they will all be disposed of in some way.

The conference committee on the sundry civil bill was in session nearly all of yesterday, and while there are quite a number of disagreeing clauses and other conferences may be appointed there are no very serious disagreements. The interstate commerce and the Northern Pacific forfeiture bills will attract some attention in both branches of Congress, but as there is such a wide range in the views of the two houses on these subjects they are not regarded sections. range in the views of the two houses on these subjects they are not regarded seriously, and will not be allowed to consume time so as to interfere with the day of adjournment. They will come up at times, if at all, when the measures which must be passed are not ready for consideration.

In the House of Representatives this morning there will be heard conference reports on the river and harbor, deficiency, and sundry civil bills. There will be no order in the consideration of any set of measures henceforth. The committee first reporting will be first served. Special orders and the hours and days heretofore fixed for work upon certain subjects will be disregarded. Everything is to be relegated to the ond that the four or five bills determined upon for completion may be com-

mined upon for completion may be com-During the morning hour in the Senate this morning Mr. Evarts expects to debate his resolution contemplating a convention of the various governments of the world for the purpose of securing a uniform currency standard, and directing that correspondence be opened by this government to that end. There will be frequent dispositions of conference reports on bills, as in the House, and considerable time will be given to secret sessions for consideration of nominations.

RESUME OF THE SESSION.

The first session of the forty-ninth Congress, which will close this week, has lasted a little over eight months. During this period 19,837 bills and 264 joint resolutions have been introduced in the two houses—9,886 bills and 308 joint resolutions in the House and 2,881 bills and 55 joint resolutions in the Senate. Of this immense grist put in the legislative hoppers, only about 150 bills (other than pension and other private bills) have become laws, and, strange to say, less than 20 of these bills can be considered to affect general interests. The most important of these are: The acts "providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President;" the act "legalizing the incorporation of national resolutions are reconsidered to the property of the president and Vice President;" RESUME OF THE SESSION.

both the President and Vice President;"
the act "legalizing the incorporation of national trades unlous;" the act "reducing the
fee on domestic money orders for sums not
exceeding \$5;" the Dingley shipping bill,
and the act "authorizing the construction
of a congressional library."
Six hundred and forty-two private laws
have been enacted during the session. Of
the public bills passed by Congress the
President has vetoed six, while of the private acts he has vetoed 101.
The following are among the most important measures which it is conceded will fail
of action this session: The bankruptcy bill,
the Blair educational bill, the interstate
commerce bill, the several land forfeiture
bills, the tariff bills, the arbitration bill,
the eight hour bill, the Eads ship railway bill, the Pacific railroad funding bill, the bill increasing the annual appropriation for the militia, the Mexican pension bill, the electoral count bill, several general pension bills; the bill for the admission of Dakota to statehood, the bill providing for opening to settlement the Sioux Indian reservation, the bill providing for the equalization of bountles, the bill granting pensions to prisoners of war; also, counting the electoral votes, Mexican pensions, repeal of the pre-emption law, and Chinese immigration bills.

If the work of this session is to be taken as a criterion in the next session very little dil, the Pacific railroad funding bill, th

as a criterion in the next session very little more than another set of appropriation bills can be anticipated of what remains of this Congress. The next seasion, beginning on December 13, will last but nine weeks,

this Congress. The next seasion, beginning on December 13, will last but nine weeks, if the customary number of days are given as holidays. Quite that much time has already in this session been consumed by work upon appropriations.

Very little if any politics has crept into the legislation enacted by this Congress. The most important political measure proposed related to civil service reform, the principal feature of which was the clause in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill requiring the civil service commission to certify to all the eligibles of the class when names are called for appointment instead of certifying to four applicants as now. This would practically let down the bars and permit selections, as to politics, when appointments were made. But that and the other thrusts at civil service reform were all defeated when reported to the House, and the law remains as originally enacted.

The bill dividing Dakota territory and making a state out of the southern half of it was given a political coloring also, and falled of action in the House for that reason. The tariff bills were also political measures, as politics is gauged in Congress nowadays, but neither of these had the

measures, as politics is gauged in Congress nowadays, but neither of these had the direct political bearing that the civil service clause had. Toward the close of the ses-sion pension measures have become politi-cal measures to some extent, in that the vetoes of the President are sustained by the

cal measures to some extent, in that the vetoes of the President are sustained by the majority in the House and the minority in the Senate.

The bearing the proceedings this Congress will have in the coming campaigns will be as they relate to inaction and not as to action, as all of the direct political measures have failed.

A comparison of bills, resolutions, &c., introduced and reported from committees shows that there has been more committee work done by this than any preceding Congress. And when the next seasion convenes there will be a regular neck-and-neck race between a number of uncompleted bills for consideration, as those not then finished will be as dead as if newer begun.

Representative Reagan, of Texas, says he proposes to push his inter-state commerce bill to a termination as soon as Congress meets next December. He concedes that it will not be passed at this seasion.

Mr. Morrison will make another effort to secure consideration of his tariff bill, and will be antagonized by Mr. Randall's bill on the same subject. If Mr. Randall can carry the Republicans with him, of course, his bill, and not that of Mr. Morrison, will have whatever there may be of show for a hearing. Then the Hewitt administrative bill, the trade dollar, coinage, and the free ship bills will be demanded by their friends. There are a number of land forfeiture bills and some measures from the committee on foreign affairs which will also antagonize

Three important laws have been or will be enacted by this Congress affecting finance and commerce. They are the bills authorizing the Secretary of the Tressury to increase the capital stock of the national the bills first named in the next session

LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION. benks or change their names or locations, the Dingley shipping bill, and the clause in the sundry civil bill, which is on the brink STATUS OF THE QUESTIONS PENDING

SHAVING IS A NECESSITY.

Boston Barbers Victorious-A "Contention" Similar to One Which Agitates a Portion of this Community. Boston, Aug. 1.—Barbers were less timid

to-day about shaving their customers, and to-day about shaving their customers, and they opened their shops sufficiently to accommodate all who called to have this "work of necessity" performed. Tonsorial arists have been celebrating the victory of last week in the case of the Tremont House barber, who, naving been charged with a breach of the Sunday laws, was tried by a jury, and obtained a verdict of not guilty—there was no violation of the law in having run the shop on Sunday. In that case the judge, in his charge to the jury, said:

Whether or not such work is a work of noces-

judge, in his charge to the jury, said:

Whether or not such work is a work of nocessity or charity is the question you must dec'de. If any man is guilty for shaving another
then that person who was shaved would be
just as guilty had he shaved himself. If he
leals that he must be shaved in order to look
better or foel better then I consider it a nocessity, and if he offers himself to a barber the
bather is justified in doing it. On the other
hand, a barber may do things in his shop
which are not of this kind. The object
of the Sunday law was to provide for a
perfod of rest in the ordinary vocations
said amusements of the community.
The law recomines that in certain cases work
must be done. In one case in which it was
questioned whether the United States mall
could be carried the courts decided that it
could be done, but must be done with as little
disturbance as possible. Now, if the keeping
open of a certain shop abould disturb the
serious or attract unusual attention, then one
might be liable. But if a man opens his shop
merely to do work for others of which they
themselves are the judges as to whether it is
for health and comfort, then they are not liable.

The judge's words, implied that the sale

The judge's words implied that the sale

The judge's words implied that the sale of goods in a barber shop would be a matter of a different kind.

The laws upon this subject in Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia are identical.

Decisions similar to the foregoing have recently been given in New York, notably at Troy, and the line of precedents (broken only in the District of Columbia) runs away back to 1750. Among the ancient uses which are pertinent to the recent case in Boaton and the situation in Washington city is one in vol. 14, Clark and Finnelly's reports. This is the report of a barber shep or shaving-shop case, which arose in Scotland under the Scotch law. The lower court held that shaving was a work of necessity or charity, and the case was reversed by the house of Iords, but chiefly for the reason that the case arose by suit against an employer for damages, his apprentice having left the barber's shop on Sunday and refused to work on Sunday. But the opinion of the lower court has elaborate reasoning to show that shaving is a work of necessity within the spirit of the statute.

DOWNS STRIKES BACK. The Parson Makes the First of His

Promised Sensational Disclosures, Boston, Mass., Aug. 1.—Parson W. W. Downs made the first of his long-promised sensational disclosures to-day in defense of his character, and the affair is likely to bis character, and the affair is likely to prove a ten-days' wonder. At his regular meeting in Burnstead Hall a long series of resolutions were read reviewing the call of Mr. Downs to the church, the revival he inaugurated, the efforts of Deacon Joseph Story to secure his removal, the prosecutions of the pastor, and the long suffering of the latter in his efforts to secure a reconciliation. The resolutions then expel Deacon Story on the ground of adultery and his failure to prove his innocence of that charge as he promised he would do by the testimony of a physician as to his impotency. In connection with the resolutions an affidavit was read from a sister of a church confessing to the act of adultery with Deacon Story, and to having committed and submitted to other acts of unlawful familiarity with him. The affidavit asserts that death would have been preferable to this confession and the publicity and trouble that will follow, but that it is made because Deacon Story is at the bottom of the persecutions which Mr. Downs has endured. The siter Story is at the bottom of the persecutions which Mr. Downs has endured. The sister appeared before a meeting of the church two weeks ago and made her confession. Addresses were made in her behalf, number-

Panic Among the Mourners. ody of Willie Gleason, a 6-year-old boy, was body of Willie Gleason, a 6-year-old boy, was taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial. The funeral was from the widowed mother's residence and was accompanied by over 100 persons. Mrs. Gleason owns a lot in Calvary, and it was her desire to bury her son by the side of her husband. Arrival gat the cemetery, it was discovered that the deed to the lot had been helf behind. Superintendent Guinea declined to permit the interment, unless the deed was first produced, and called the police, it is said, to eject the funeral party. He armed himself with a shotgun, and a panicensued among the mourners. Two of the women fainted and a stampede censued. The gun was discharged, but no person was shot, it is stated that Guinea intended to fire into the crowd, and that when he presented the gun it was knocked from his hands, thus discharging it. The superintendeut's son was armed with a horse pistol. It went off during the excitement, and one of the mourners sustained a slight flesh wound in the leg. The older Guinea was then roughly handled by the srowd. The body was taken to the vanit and placed there temporarily. Guinea created a scene on Decoration Day, causing him to be made the subject of free newspaper comment. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Arrival of the Galatea. MARRIEREAD, Mass., Aug. 1.—The English outter Galatea arrived in this port at 7:15 this cutter Galatea arrived in this port at 7:15 this evening. A great reception-was accorded her. The Galatea dropped anchor at 7:20 p. m., was at once boarded by representatives of the fastern Yacht Cinb, who congratulated Lieut. Henn, and welcomed him to our shores. To a newsraper man, who called upon Lieut. Henn and his wife in the cabin of the Galatea, the licutenant talked pleasantly about his voyage, saying: "There is really very little to tell you about our passage. It was so uneventful. We had beautiful weather nearly all the way—in fact, if a vessel wore to make dozen trips across the ocean, it will not be apt to have one passage as fine as this one has been. We left Plymouth on the ist of July, and have proceeded leisurely in light winds and on a smooth see, arriving at Marbiehead to-night, as you see." smooth sea arriving average as you see.

Ars. Henn was enthusiactic over the voyage. To the reporter she said: "The water was so smooth all the time that one could have come over in an open bost. We had rough water only two days."

Washington G. A. R. at 'Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Cummander-in Chief Burdett, of the Grand Army of the Re public, and staff, arrived here this afternoon sion. A dispatch received to night states that Gen. Logan and party passed through Winnemuces. Nev., this atternoon, and that they will arrive in this dily to-morrow. Nearly 2009 members of the Grand Army of the Ropublic arrived to-day, and to-morrow's train will bring in the remainder of those expected.

The arrangements made by the reception committee are working admirably, and everything indicates that the encampment, so far as the comfort of the visiting members is concerned, will be a complete success. The Anarchists' Trials.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The gossip of Chicago to day was chiefly regarding the possible outcome day was chiefly regarding the possible outcome of the anarchiest trials now in progress here. A great many expressed fears that the weakness of the law and the tactics of the defense would together furnish the means of escape for the cight criminals who are hold to be at least morally responsible for the Haymarket riot and its results. Others thought that some of them at least would be convicted. It is believed in well informed quarters that State Attorney Grinnell still has, in a partly matured state, a surprise for the defense, and for the country, which he will adjuving in robuttal. That he is holding back something very important there can scarcely be a doubs, but just why he is doing so is a complete purgle.

Arrival of the Japanese Embassy. New York, Aug. 1.—The Marquis Hochistica envoy extraordinary and minister plenipoten lary of Japan; Mme, the Marquise Hochisuks

BOYAL ARCH MASONS. Twenty-seventh Triennial Convocation

of the General Grand Chapter in This The General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch POTOMAC RIVER REGATTA.

Mssons of the United States will meet in this city on Tuesday, the 28th of September, and will continue in session until Saturdey, Oct. 2. This will be the first time the history of the order that this meet-

ser, and will continue in session until Saturdoy, Oct. 2. This will be the first time in the history of the order that this meeting has been held in Washington. It will be composed of the past grand high priests of all the state and district grand chapters in the country, and locluding all the first active officers, viz: The grand high priest, the deputy grand bigh priest, the grand chapters. As there are about forty grand chapters. As there are about forty grand chapters. As there are about forty grand chapters in the United States arrangements have been made to accommodate two hundred officers and their laddes at the Riggs Heuse.

Many of the arrangements have already been perfected for this interesting meeting of Masons. The programms will be as follows: On the 28th of September the Chapter Masons and Knights Templar of the District of Columbia will assemble at the Masonic Temple in the morning about 10 o'clock. A parade will then be formed, and J. P. Pearson will be the grand marshal. The Marine band and the 2d Artillery tand will both accompany the procession. The parade will end at the Masonic Temple, when the members of the several grand chapters will be welcomed. Addressey of welcome will be delivered by Hon. W. B. Webb, of the District of the Royal Arch Masons, and by T. P. Tscheffely, grand master of the District, on behalf of the fraternity.

At its conclusion the first session of the twenty sixth triennial convention will be opened. On Wednesday night, Sept. 29, there will be a grand banquet at Masonic Temple. At the banquet each person present will be proceed on a table. On the badge will be the words: "Souvenir of the Grand Chapter of the United States;" and beneath this will be a fall view of the capital and of the Washington monument, and below, on a large Masonic triangle, will be inscribed these words: "Twenty-sixth Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter of the United States."

On Thursday, Sept. 30, an excursion will be a fall view of the capital and of the Pasiton of officers for

CHANGING THEIR BEATS.

The Transferred Privates Get Settled in Their Precincts. The police could be seen yesterday morn ing at an early hour going through the streets moving their "traps" to their new places of assignment. Many of them were compelled to call on a friendly handcart to compelled to call on a friendly handcart to give them a lift. The odds and ends that were seen among some of the collections reminded the citizens of a second-hand junkman starting out in business. At 8 a.m., however, every one was at his post of duty ready to go on his new beat or wait the hour for his patrol. The excitement that prevailed for the past faw days among the policemen about the transfer was brought to an end saturday morning when the names of the transferred ones become known. Some felt happy and others felt otherwise, but it is safe to say that the "boys" have by this time measured up their new lieutenants and sergeants, and a day or so of duty will bring matters around to a cheerful condition. The newly-appointed officers were eager to go on duty, and were on hand long before they were wanted. The new numbering and boundaries of the precipits went into effect yesterday. Hereafter Lieut. Arnold's precinct will be the first, Lieut. Greer's, the second; Lieut. Guy's, the sixth; Lieut. Redway's, the seventh, and Lieut. Gessford's, the eighth. give them a lift. The odds and ends that

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill were in session all day yesterday until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when their labors will be resumed. The hitch in the committee appears to be in the appropriations for the coast and geodetic surveys, the House conferces being unwilling to concede to the amendments of the Senate in regard to this service. As the committee was about rising a Senate member suggested to one of the House conferces that he had best offer a resolution in the House to-day extending the time of the present appropriations for two days. The House member advised that it be three days. He said that there were a number of day laborers effected by the appropriation; that the committee would not finish their work before the still reached the President. This view was accepted, and the resolution covering three days will be introduced in the morning.

LOCAL RAINS FOR TO-DAY. The Temperature of July the Lowest

Recorded Since 1871. A stationary temperature and local rains have been predicted by the signal officer for to-day. The maximum temperature re-corded yesterday was quite low, being 80°. About the hottest place in the United States yesterday was Shreveport, La., where

States yesterday was Shreveport, La., where 96° was registered, at other places the temperature being as follows: Fhiladelphia, 80°; Baltimore, 81°; New Orleans, 90°, and Chicago, 78°. Only about ten signal office stations reported a temperature above 90°, while quite a number gave it below 80°. The meteorological summary for July shows that the mean temperature was 73.0°, the lowest recorded by the signal office, with the exception of 1871. The total rainfall during July was 10.03 inches, an amount far in excess of any July since 1871. The highest previous to last month was 7.30, in 1884, and the lowest was in July, 1502, when 0.82 inches fell. A Cold-Blooded Murder.

St. Louis, Aug. 1.—A special from Joplin, Mo., says: A cold-blooded murder was com-mitted near Belleville, a short distance from mitted near Belleville, a short distance from this city, yesterday afternoon. S. O. Sanders and a companion, both of New county, were hunting for a men named Ed Brown, who had stolen the former's harness. On arriving near Belleville they overtook Brown, who was riding in a covered wagon. Sanders expressed his intention of Searching the wagon, and Brown offering no interference, proceeded to do so. Sanders entered the wagon, and white his back was turned Brown offew a recover and shot him twice, killing him instantly. The murderer escaped, and although a large posse immediately began a search for him, he has not yet been captured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The twentieth ward branch of the Irish National League passed a resolution this afternoon which exonerated President Egan from "all supposed mismanagement in regard to the reception of the Irish delegates who are coming to attend the Chicago convention," and which placed the blame, if any, on the ex-president of the New York municipal council and the state delegate for misinforming President Egan. Chairman R. J. Kennedy announced that, when the Irish delegates returned from Chicago, the New York council would give thom a reusing reception, Seven of the fourteen delegates to Chicago that this branch is entitled to were elected as follows: R. J. Kennedy, J. Branco, O. Gray, Ed. O. Meacher Couldon, Michael Kerwin, Michael J. Smith, J. T. Mo-Getern, and J. J. Pelury. NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- The twentieth ward

THE ARENA OF SPORTS.

INCREASING INTEREST IN THE ANNUAL

The Proposed Redonation of a Prize Cup-Umpire Ellick's Bad Work Continnes at Philadelphia-Attacks Upon the Nationals.

The suggestion which was made in the REPUBLICAN last Wednesday to the effect that the joint committee on the annual Potomac river regatta would endeavor to have either the Post cup or the Evening Stor cup (both of which are for senior fouroared races) redonated, so that the one or the other might be made a prize for the winners of the eight-oared shell race, meets with general favor among boating people. as suggested, there will be no opposition. The Columbias hold both of the cups in question, and there is good reason for stating tion. Furthermore, each of the three clubs promises to enter a crew for the eight-oared race as well as for the four-oared race, and all would be satisfied if the suggested hange should be made.

Another reason in favor of the change is hat this prize for the eight-oared race would serve us an additional inducement o northern clubs to come here to participate in our regatta. With the Post cup or the Star cup for the eight-oared race there would then be a valuable prize-cup on each of the crew races—there being in addition to those two cups the Merchants cup for the light-weight four-oared race, and the Palmer cup for the four-oared gig race. This matter, it is understood, will take definite abape at the meeting of the joint committee to morrow evening.

joint committee to-morrow evening.

A rowing regatta for professional oarsmen will take place at Nantasket Beach, near Boston, August 9, in which Hanlan, Hosmer, McKay, and Teneyek will participate. Purses aggregating \$1,100 will be awarded. Haulan has been in Boston during the past week and has gone into sctive training.

After Teemer returned from his race with Hanlan he was given a welcome home, a preacher delivering the address. When he returned from Bay Ridge his townsmen talked of riding bim on a rail. The difference between victory and defeat!

The Boston Herald says: "Hanlan stock is again going up in Boston. The exchangion is determined to have another race with Beach, even if obliged to go to Australia to get it."

Teemer and Ross will have about three weeks in which to practice for the sweep-stakes race on the Thames river in England. It is very probable that at least five or six match races will be rowed in England before Teemer, Lee, Ross, and Hamin return. Hamm will probably be matched against Bubear, Perkins, or Kemp.

Malicious attacks Upon the Wakheston is not the

MALICIOUS ATTACKS UPON THE NATIONALS. MALICIOUS ATTACKS UPON THE NATIONALS.
It would seem that Washington is not the
only place where Joe Ellick's umpfring and
palpable partiality to the Detroits meets
with disfavor. From here he secompanied
the wolverines to the City of Brotherly
Love, and there last Saturday officiated in
the game between the Detroits and Philadelphias, and thus the papers speak of his
performance:

delphias, and thus the papers speak of his performance:

The umpiring was unsatisfactory from the start. Joe Ellick acted as though he was leased for the occasion by the Detroits and it was mainly to his miscalling of balls and strikes Hell Baldwin proved so effective. He was wery strict with Casey, and unless a ball was directly over the plate it would not be called. Two of the visitors should have been called out on strikes, but they were sent to first lake on called balls.

There was a decision in the first iming which riled the crowd. Thompson bit a slow ball between first base and the plitcher's box. Farrar fielded the ball, and Casey running to first base caught the ball and put Thompson out. Mr. Ellick said not out. From this out a scene of confusion ensued, and it was with difficulty that the crowd could be kept off the playing ground. As it was the right field was covered with people, and the game was stopped on two occasions to clear the foul line.

The excitement was intense during the last three limings and open threats were made that Mr. Ellick would be mobbed. As the last man was put out the crowd made a man just on the first man was put out strike him. This was a signal for an uproor, and in an instant the field was covered with 7,000 excited people. As Mr. Ellick walked toward the players' beach a man ran up to him and made a feint to strike him. This was a signal for an uproor, and in an instant Mr. Ellick was completely surrounded, and had it not been for balley, of the Philadelphia club, who kept the crowd at bay with the base sound bayer and had be "Mile".

stant Mr. Eilick was completely surrounded, and had it not been for Dailey, of the Philadelphia club, who kept the crowd at bay with his bat, he would have fored badly.—Philadelphia Times.

The would bee formpions from Detroit and their umpire. Mr. Eilick, put in an appearance at Recreation Park yesterday afternoon, Exty-five hundred enthusissite and good-natured people paid their admission to see a gane of bail won on its merits. In this they were disappointed. Eilick's trouble at Washington was well known, it having preceded him. The press and public of Washington had claimed he was favoring the Detroits. The crowd at Recreation Park had made up their minds that the Phillies should receive fair play, and when it was disappointed it became loud and demonstrative in its denunciation of what it considered robbery.

Eilick evidently intends to do the right thing, but he is incompetent. His decisions on balls and surkes are the worst ever seen in this city. He is entirely responsible for the disgraceful row. When he saw that the crowd was dissatisfied with his milings he purposely aggravated the spectators by making raw and had decisions against the home citt. In the first inning he declared Thompson safe when Casey had the runner out by two feet. This was the signal for war, and the crowd prepared itself for the struggle. From that time on to the close of the game he made himself coluncious by his poor judgment.—Palladelphia Press.

on to the close of the game he made himself obnoxious by his poor judgment.—Palaadephia Press.

Most people would imagine that the Baltimore papers could find sufficient to growing about in the miserable playing of their "tail-ender" of a club without coming over here to try and find consolation in fault-finding about the Nationals and their manager. It would seem from the American yesterday that when facts cannot be found to sustain their declarations falsehood can be utilized to answer the purpose. The publication in regard to the home club and Mr. Scenlon is so far outside of truth as to show considerable animus, whether of the writer, pajer, or its informant, cannot, of course, be stated here. It is known, however, that the National Club has several chemies in this city, who are only happy when the Washingtons are defeated, and they perelstently circulate false statements about the club and its management, in the meantime the officers of the club are moving steadily forward in strengthening the team, satisfied that the time will come when the lies will prove themselves.

The attention of the management of the National Club is called to the fact that Burns (formerly of the Boston Blues) is open for contract. He is a good batter, fielder, and pitcher. His address can be found in the Sparting Life.

Today in the game with the Kansas City the home club will present a new left-hand pitcher named Wickleman, and it is expected that Wilman will occupy the box for the Cowboys.

The record of the League and American Association clubs is as follows:

Association clubs is as follows: LEAGUE.

At Frocklyn-omoklyn-000 4 1 0 0 4 0-000 3 0 5 0 0 2 E-1

THE PEER OF ANY MAN.

Hon. John H. Keicham, of the Six teenth New York District. White many states point with pride at their representatives in Congress, probably one excels the delegation which from the state of New York. In intelligence, ability, standing, reputation, and nerit the Empire state stands close up to the front. Of her congressmen each district claims its own as having the best repre-sentative, but it is safe that the sixteenth



In the Hon. John H. Ketcham, has one who is the peer, not only of any of his colleagues from the state, but can claim equal standing with any of his fellow members.

He was born in the town of Dover in New York state, Dec. 21, 1833. He received his education at Suffield, Conn., and Worcester, Mass., and was soon called to represent his town in the board of supervisors, was then sent to the assembly for two terms, from which he passed to the state senate. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Morgan a member of the war committee for Dutchess and Columbia counties, and was afterward commissioned to raise a regiment. He filled out his quota with brave Dutchess and most intelligent families.

His regiment, the 150th New York infantry, took part in the memorable battle of Gettysburg, where it suffered severely. After recruiting and filling up his regiment he moved southwest and joined Gen. Sherman, and with him took part in the notable "March to the Sea." While on duty on Argie Island, near the mouth of the Savannah he was promoted for meritorious conduct to the rank of brigadier general by brevet, afterward to brigadier general, and subsequently to major general by brevet. While with his command at Atlanta he was n the Hon, John H. Ketcham, has one who

while with his command at Atlanta he was neminated for member of Congress from his district, and was elected by a large major-ity. Since then he has been re-elected nine

clieffet, and was elected by a large majority. Since then he has been re-elected nine times, his nominations being made by seelamation and his election by unprecedented majorities.

The great secret of Gen. Ketcham's popularity has always been his untiring and unremitting efforts to promote the wishes and interests of his constituents, irrespective of party. During the interval when he was not a representative in Congress he was spparty. During the interval when he was not a representative in Congress he was appointed by President Grant, with ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, and Hon, H. T. Blow, of Misseouri, commissioners of the District of Columbia, and served with his usual energy and fidelity and to the great satisfaction of the people of the District for a period of three years.

Gep. Ketcham is a man of warm and generous impulses, and is always ready to do a kind act for any fellow-being. He is a faithful and painstaking representative, and for his many sterling qualities is appreciated and prized by an intelligent constituency.

stituency.

About the time of his retirement from the office of District commissioner in the year 1877, he received two letters expressing regret at his withdrawing. One was ing regret at his withdrawing. One was numerously signed by the business men of the District, commending the ability, industry, and thoughtful consideration always manifested by him in the faithful discharge of his onerous duties, and approving the course pursued by him in the position he had so worthily filled. The second letter was signed by his subordinates in the District offices, and while testifying to the great ability displayed by him as a commissioner expressed regret at the separation which was to take place. While he returned to his tome in New York state and was immediately sent back to Congress by his people, who continue to keep him there, he has en every occasion been found in the ins on every occasion been found in the ront rank doing battle for the welfare of this District, and to him the citizens of this community are indebted for much of the favorable consideration bestowed by Congress upon the capital of the nation. He is a man worthy to represent his people, and they are vise in keeping him in the House of Representatives.

ASSAULTING A STRANGER. Two Weeks' Board Worries Him More Than a Knock-Down.

"Is this police headquarters?" asked a well-dressed man yesterday,
"Yes, sir," replied Lieut. Swindell, looking up from his work in a way that he realized the stranger had a painful story to "I wish to make a report. This is the

place to do so ?"

"Certainly," said the Heutenant, as he turned the ear that takes in the woes daily reported.
'My name, sir, is Edward H. Baxley. am a stranger here, and I live at the Parker House. Saturday night I was knocked down when coming through the Smithson-ian grounds and robbed of \$30. I laid where

down when coming through the Smithsonian grounds and robbed of \$30. I laid where
I was knocked down until morning."

"Were your assailants white or colored?"

"I can't say. They came on me suddenly."

"Could you describe them, or in any way
give some information that might lead to
their arrest?"

"No. What worries me the most is I
owe two weeks' board bill."

"Were you drinking any!"

"Were you drinking any?"

"A little."

A close look at the gentleman showed that the "little" had an awful swell way about it. The man was penniless, and his board bill worried him.

Later an officer gave the information that he saw the gentleman gathered up in a knot in a doorway near the Baltimore and Potomac depot, about dawn yesterday morning, and he was asleep.

Commissioner Eaton Resigns The resignation of Gen. John Eaton, the ommissioner of education, was accepted by Secretary Lamar on Saturday. It is un-deratood that the nomination of Nicholson Dawson will be sent to the Senate to fill

Descried Killing. DENVER, COL., Aug. I.—A special to the Tri-lane-Braubilean from Gunnison says: In the district court yesterday afternoon Frank Madistrict cours restoring with more and has been on trial for a week, was acquitted by the jury, which was out one hour. It appears that the murdered man applied opprobrious epitheis to Masso. The jury, in its report, declared that any one who called another such names de-served killing.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, local rains, followed by fair weather, westerly winds, stationary tem-

Thermometric reachings—a a m., 1.5°; r a.
m., 73.7°; 18 a. m., 73.9°; 3 p. m., 80.9°; 7 p. m.,
86.9°; 10 p. m., 78.9°; 11 p. m., 72.9°; mean
temperature, 75.1°; mean relative humidity, 53.3°;
total precipitation, .86 inches.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS

WORSHIPING IN THE WOODS AT JACK-SON GROVE CAMP.

The Meeting Opens Under Favorable Auspices-This City Well Represented -The First Sabbath of the Camp Greeted With Rain-Elequent Sermon by Rev. W. M. Straver.

Jackson Grove Camp, July 31.—The camp was formally opened last night under very favorable anspices with services conducted by Rev. J. W. Grey, who is the committee on pulpit service. Quite a heavy rain visited us during the night, but the grounds in an hour after the rain were so dry that persons could sit in front of the tents with impunity. Although the grove is well shaded and eligibly located, the springs of water, clear as crystal, and cold as if gushing from a mountain rock, affording a supply, it is estimated, for 10,000 persons, is to a Washingtonian the chief natural attraction. The early morning service was

to a Washingtonian the chief natural attraction. The early morning service was conducted by Rev. B. S. Norris, general secretary of the Maryland Tract Society. At 10:29 a. m. the Rev. Mr. Warden presched from Mark xiv: S—"She hath done what she could."

Mr. Edmunds, of Lafayette avenue, Baltimore, is musical director, while his accomplished wife presides at the organ. Rev. J. W. Trout, of North Caroline avenue, Washington, will preach to-night. There will be no preaching this afternoon, so as to give opportunity to the tent holders to make preparations for the Sabbath. Rev. Cyrus Robinson, of the M. E. Church, is tenting. Mrs. Shoemaker, of East Washington, is tenting with Rev. J. W. Grey, and Mrs. C. W. Ferkins, of West Washington, is tenting with Rev. Dr. Mills. Mrs. W. W. Clark, of Washington, is the guest of her father. Capt. E. Medyruder, a tobacco inspector of Baltimore. Mr. Samuel Emory and family, of West Washington, are tenting with Mr. Horace Burrough, and Mrs. Henry Weaver and Misses Lena and Bessie Barnes, of Georgetown. D. C., are expected this afternoon as guests of Rev. Dr. Drinkhouss.

The trains leave the Baltimore and Poteniac depot, corner of Sixth and B streets northwest, for the camp daily, except Sunday, at 6:35 and 9:00 a. m., 12:05 noon, 4:40, 6:00, and 7:10 p. m., and 0:30 and 2:10 p. m. The fare per round trip is 35 cents, good until the close of the camp, Aug. 12, but a ticket for three days may be bought for 75 cents.

The Rev. W. M. Strayer, pastor of Start

Cents.
The Rev. W. M. Strayer, pastor of Starr

Church, Baltimore, has just arrived, and will preach to morrow morning. SUNDAY, Aug. 1.—When the 6 o'clock bell on this first Sabbath of the camp summoned us to awake the pattering of the rain on our canvas roof caused us, unskilled as we are in weather lore, to make inquiry of several weather prophets, all of whom as-sured us that it would be clear before It

several weather prophets, all of whom assured us that it would be clear before 11 o'clock.

The bell for morning prayer sounded at 6:45, and Rev. C. H. Littleton, of Baltimore, conducted the service. The clouds were still weeping when the time for the experience meeting arrived, but by 10 o'clock the sun was shining. This meeting was led by Rev. Cyrus Robinson, and many testified with tearful eyes and trembling voices to the goodness of God. The spacious tabernacie was illed to overflowing.

At 10:30 Rev. W. M. Strayer, of Baltimore, preached from Rom. viii, 18. "For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time, &c." The sufferings of this present time, &c." The sufferings of this present time, and by the Christian are sufferings of the body, the mind, and by soul. These points were forebly claborate. He then said Paul knew what he was talking about. He knew what sufferings were as he was "in journeyings often in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils of waters, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the perils in the sea, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the city, in perils in the body or once of the body he could not tell, but he was caught up to the beautiful, but more, for more; not a grand perils and honorable, but far more; it is not the wilderness, an msy stand at the grave of his brother, whom he calls the manifest of men, and dolefully proclaim to the world that "life is a dreary waste between the barren peaks of two eternities," but Paul can look upon life here and say its sufferings are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. This word declares that life is the gift of God, that Christ is God's best gift, the unspeakable gift because he is the life of the world.

It was a very forcible and pathetic sermon, and although nearly an hourand a quarter long, the interest increased until the close, when Prof. Edmunds sang as a solo, "I'm a child of the king," the congregation joining in the chorus.

ing in the chorus.

Prof. McClellan, of Baltimore, presided at the organ, and the choir of Lafayette avenue, assisted by Miss Cathell, of Georgetown; Miss Herring, of Westminster, and Mr. James Cathell, of Washington, under the direction of Prof. Edmunds, led the singing.

the direction of Prof. Edmunds, led the singing.

At 3 p. m. Rev. Dr. Mills, of Washington, preached on the subject of heavenly recognition. The congregation was somewhat larger than in the morning.

In the interval between the morning and afternoon service Marietta Louise, the infant daughter of Dr. Mills, was baptized by Rev. Mr. Strayer.

At 8 o'clock this evening Rev. D. L. Greenfield is expected to preach.

Among the visitors we noticed Mossrs. S. Emory, J. H. Newman, C. W. Perktus, and H. Siewart, of Washington, and W. Jonea and Prof. ingle, of Millereville.

Next Wednesday will be temperance day. Mr. Edwin Higgins, president of Maryland State Temperance Alliance; Miss Ada Mosher, and Mrs. Martin, of Baltimore, will be present.

J. L. M.

The Four New Cruisers.

navy have been completed. The 4,000 ton steel cruiser is to be 310 feet long and steel cruiser is to be 310 feet long and 49 feet wide, with an estimated speed of eighteen knots. Her complement will be 360 men and her battery consist of twenty-three guns. The 3,730-ton twin-screw cruiser, which is to be an exact counterpart of the Naniwa-Kan, will be 300 feet long and 46 feet wide. The hull is to be constructed of steel throughout, with double bottom under engines and bollers, and a steel protective deck, two to three inches thick, complete from the ram to the stern post, its edges four feet below and its crown one food above the load water line. She will carry sixteen guns, and her maximum trial speed is to be eighteen and nine-tenths knots. The 1,700-ton gunboat will be 330 feet long with a width of 36 feet and a speed of sixteen knots. The S70-ton gunboat will only be 175 feet long and 31 feet wide. Her speed will be twelve knots. She will carry ten guns.

Knocked Senseless.

A number of men gathered in Schruder's

Knocked Senseless

aloon on Lincoln avenue, in the county, sturday morning. Drinks were partaken Saturday morning. Drinks were partaken of freely, and among the crowd were Peter Heinbrock and Louis Overhouse. They were good friends when they entered the saloon. A discussion over a trivial matter took place between the men which finally became a personal matter. Heinbrock, losing control over his temper, suddenly jumped into Overhouse and struck him a powerful blow on the right side of the head with a blutt instrument, knocking him senreless. Overhouse, when attended by Dr. Naylor, was found to be in a dangerous condition. Sergt, Slattery and Organic Stattery Sta gerous condition, Bergt, Slattery and Of-icer McNamara arrested Heinbrock and locked him up at the eighth precinct station. Overhouse had made but little improvement toward recovery last night.